J Thomas

Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 91, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1791. [Whole No. 195.]

ABSTRACT of the EXPORTS of the *United States* from the commencement of the Cuſtom-Houſes in the ſeveral States, which were at different times in Auguſt, 1789, to the 30th day of Sept. 1790.

SPECIES of MERCHANDIZE.

EXPORTED.

		Quantity.	*Value.*
ASHES pot, tons,		7,050 10	661,634
Aſhes pearl,	do.	1,548 55	177,459 50
Apples,	barrels,	5,898	6,318
Boats,		8	372
Bomb Shells,	tons,	10	100
Bricks,		870,550	2,617 50
Beer and Porter.	caſks,	472	4,612
Brandy,	do.	97	3,016
Cordials,	boxes,	236	637
Cordage,			5,739
Carriages,		220	28,017
Candles Tallow,	lbs.	149,680	14,876
Candles Wax,	do.	5,274	2,461
Candles Myrtle,	do.	249	52
Cyder,	barrels,	442	849
Cotton,	bales,	2,027	58,408
Coffee,	lbs.	254,752	45,753
Chocolate,	do.	29,882	3,537
Cocoa,	do.	10,632	950
Caſſia and Cinnamon,	do.	9,392	9,715
Deer ſkins,			33,009
Duck American,	bolts,	77	777
Duck Ruſſia,	do.	220	2,200
Earthen and Glaſs Ware,			1,990
Eſſence Spruce,	boxes,	115	600
Flax-Seed,	caſks,	40,019	236,072
Flax,	lbs.	21,970	1,468
Furs,			60,515
Furniture,			8,351
Fiſhery. Fiſh dried,	quintals,	378,721	828,531
Fiſh pickled,	barrels,	36,804	113,165
Oil Whale,	do.	15,765	124,908
Oil Spermaceti,	do.	5,431	79,542
Candles,	lbs.	70,379	27,724
Whale-Bone,	do.	121,281	20,417
Grain. Buck-Wheat,	buſhels	7,562	2,572
Corn,	do.	2,102,137	1,083,581
Oats,	do.	98,842	20,900
Rye,	do.	21,765	13,181
Wheat,	do.	1,124,458	1,398,998
Ginſeng,	caſks,	813	47,024
Gun Powder,	lbs.	5,800	861
Gin,	gallons,	18,025	16,989
Grindſtones,		203	450
Hair-Powder,	lbs.	12,534	1,687
Hats,		668	1,392
Hay,	tons,	2,126	12,851
Horns,			1,052
Ironmongery,			7,878
Iron Pig,	tons,	3,555	91,379
Iron Bar,	do.	200	16,723
Indigo,	lbs.	612,119	537,379
Live Stock. Horned Cattle,		5,406	99,960
Horſes,		8,628	339,516
Mules,		237	8,846
Sheep,		10,058	17,039
Hogs,		5,304	14,481
Poultry,	dozen,	3,704	6,263
Lumber. Staves and Heading,		36,402,301	463,229
Shingles,		67,331,115	120,151
Shook Hogſheads,		52,558	32,002
Hoops,		1,908,310	19,598
Boards,		46,747,730	260,213
Handſpikes,	dozen,	2,361	1,505
Caſks,		2,423	3,697
Scantling,	feet	8,719,638	95,308
Lumber of differnt kinds,	do.		128,503
Timber of do.	do.		139,328
Leather,	lbs.	22,698	5,302
Logwood,	tons,	264	3,911
Lignumvitæ,	do.	176	1,760
Lead and Shot,	do.	6	810
Mahogany,			18,531
Medicine and Drugs.			1,735
Merchandize,			28,156
Molaſſes,	gallons,	15,537	3,904
Muſkets,		100	500
Nankeens,	bales,	11	2,315
Oil Linſeed,	barrels,	119	1,962
Proviſions. Flour,	barrels	724,623	4,591,293
Bread,	do.	75,667	209,674
Meal,	do.	99,973	302,694
Peas & Beans,	buſh.	38,752	25,746
Beef,	barrels	44,662	279,551
Pork,	do.	24,462	208,099
Hams & Bacon,	lbs.	253,555	19,728
Butter,	firkins	8,379	48,587
Cheeſe,	lbs.	144,734	8,830
Potatoes,	barrels	5,318	6,009
Tongues,	do.	641	1,598
Onions, Vegetables,			22,936
Hogs Lard,	firkins	6,355	31,475
Honey,	do.	165	990
Oyſters Pickled,	kegs	272	272
Pimento,	bags	715	4,928
Pepper,	lbs.	6,100	1,440
Paper,	reams	169	381
Paint,	lbs.	4,650	963
Pitch,	barrels	8,875	17,488
Raw Hides,		230	485
Raw Silk,	lbs.	177	489
Roſin,	barrels	316	778
Rice,	tierces	100,845	1,753,796
Rum American,	gallons	370,331	135,403
Rum Weſtindia,	do.	12,623	5,795
Raiſins,	caſks	213	1,205
Salt,	buſhels	31,935	8,236
Sago,	lbs.	2,319	455
Soap,	boxes	597	3,967
Snuff,	lbs.	15,350	5,609
Seeds and Roots,			2,135
Shoes and Boots,	pairs	5,862	5,741
Sadlery,			5,541
Starch,			1,125
Sugar Loaf,	lbs.	16,429	3,432
Sugar Brown,	do.	33,358	2,237
Saſſafras,	do.	49,504	555
Steel,	bundles	163	978
Stones ſawed,		170	550
Tallow,	lbs.	200,020	20,722
Tobacco,	hhds.	118,460	4,349,567
Tea,	cheſts	1,672	121,582
Tar,	barrels	85,067	126,116
Turpentine,	do.	28,326	72,541
Do. Spirits,	do.	193	1,032
Tow Cloth,	pieces	67	1,274
Vinegar,	caſks	24	106
Wines,	pipes	1,074	83,249
Wax,	lbs.	231,158	57,597
			20,194,794
To the north-weſt Coaſt of America,			10,362
Amount of ſeveral Returns received ſince the 15th February, 1791.			210,810. 84
Dollars, *Total*,			* 20,415,966. 84

* One Quarterly Return from ſeveral ſmall Diſtricts are deficient.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON AGRICULTURE.

BEING on a journey ſome time ago, I put up at a very decent inn, and was not diſpleaſed to find my landlord diſpoſed to entertain me with his converſation: He ſeemed to be of a cheerful temper, and ſaw things on the bright ſide. After touching upon politics, which, next to the weather, is the firſt topic to ſcrape acquaintance with, he expreſſed his ſatisfaction that huſbandry was beginning to proſper. It was a ſhame, he ſaid, that freeholders ſhould be ſo little ambitious to ſhew, by the ſkilful management of their land, that it was their own. But he was happy to find, that at laſt the ſpirit of improvement had reached them—they were getting into the practice of tilling no more land than they were able to manure ſo well as to obtain very great crops. This method was found to cauſe a conſiderable ſaving of labor, as well as a great increaſe of grain. He ſaid that the moſt thrifty farmers in the village and neighbourhood, had agreed to meet at ſtated times, under the name of the Farmers' Club, and to communicate ſuch uſeful obſervations as had occurred to them. Some of the club were directed to procure ſeeds, by way of change, from diſtant parts; others agreed, from time to time, to make experiments, and to communicate the reſult to the club. One of their number, who was not at the laſt meeting, had ſent his obſervations in a letter. My landlord finding that I was pleaſed with the letter, directed his ſon to make me a copy of it: If you think it will be uſeful, you may publiſh it.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING lame, I cannot, as uſual, attend your meeting; but I ſend you, in writing, ſome obſervations, which I intended to have communicated in perſon.

Doubtleſs it was decreed that we ſhould get our living by hard work. We have no cauſe to complain of our lot in this regard: It brings with it many bleſſings, and ſhields us from many evils. The ſcholar ſits pale at his books, and even white bread turns ſour on his ſtomach; the Eaſt wind makes him ſhiver, and the ſultry South wind deprives him of ſtrength and ſpirits. We, on the contrary, ſwing the ſcythe, without faintneſs, in the dog days; and, in the winter, the management of the axe keeps us warm, though up to the knees in ſnow. But though it is ordained that we ſhould work hard for our living, I cannot believe that we are to work hard and not get it. Yet, how many get but half a living, and go behind hand notwithſtanding. What is the cauſe? Is it not the low ſtate of the noble art of huſbandry? To do all that is poſſible to be done to improve it, will require great eſtates, great ſkill, and a very long courſe of time, to eſtabliſh new methods of practice. But ſome improvements are obvious, within the reach of every one, even the pooreſt farmer, and, if practiſed, would enable the pooreſt farmer to pay his taxes, and to live comfortably.

We find that the produce of land is greater or leſs in proportion to the manure that is laid on it. Indeed, new lands for ſeveral years, and intervals near rivers, will do without; but what I have remarked is true, of almoſt all the old lands in the country. If we could find means to increaſe manure, it would be better to do it than to buy more land; for an acre, well manured, will yield as much as two without manure—the crop is got for half the money; and in caſe of cold wet ſprings, or dry ſummers, it is not ſo likely to be cut off. All this you well know.

But perhaps you do not all know, becauſe you have not tried the means of increaſing manure by compoſt. I have tried it, and wiſh you to follow my example.

Adjoining the ſtye where your ſwine are ſhut up, which ſhould be dry and warm, fence a yard for them to wallow in; twenty or thirty feet ſquare will be large enough for half a dozen hogs; cover this in the fall or ſpring with mud, or any rich earth or graſs ſods; common loom ſhould not be refuſed, if richer earth cannot be procured. The hogs, having no rings in their noſes, will render this mud or earth, if not more than two feet deep, an exceeding rich compoſt in a year's time. They will keep it ſtirring and fermenting with their dung and urine, which will be incorporated with the mud, and thereby their whole ſtrength will be ſaved; for the mud or earth will prevent the virtues of the dung and urine from being waſhed into the ground by the heavy rains, or evaporated by the ſun and air—it not only ſaves them, but makes them ſtronger, by keeping them in a ſtate of conſtant fermentation—the fermentation will be increaſed, and the whole maſs will be improved by making this yard the receptacle for the weeds of your garden—throw into it your ſoap ſuds, brine, and all the greaſy ſlop of the kitchen—you may add potatoe tops, which ſhould be carefully ſaved for the purpoſe when you gather the potatoes—the ſtubborn corn-ſtalks, which rot ſlowly in the cow-yard, will ſoon conſume in the hog-yard. Indeed any vegetable or animal ſubſtance may be added, for there is none which will not make manure when rotten. Half a dozen hogs, if confined to a ſtye, and ſuch a yard, will make more than 20 tons of the beſt manure in one year. The manure ſhould be laid in heaps to mellow with the froſts of one winter, and it will anſwer to put into the hills of Indian corn as well as horſe dung.

It is not neceſſary to tell farmers how to uſe manure, nor how much the crop will be encreaſed by it. You all know that my crops have been remarkably large, and I aſſure you that I have obtained them by manuring my grounds in the before-mentioned manner. The dung of hogs is fit for moſt purpoſes, but particularly for Indian corn, which is a great exhauſter of the earth: It ferments more ſlowly than horſe or ſheep dung, and furniſhes a ſteady ſupply to carry on the growth of this plant to the ripening of the ear. The dung of hogs, valuable as it is, is almoſt entirely loſt throughout the country; and their urine, not leſs valuable, is totally loſt and abſorbed by the ground. A thick layer of earth in the hog-yard, as has been obſerved, not only prevents this loſs, but improves the manure.

I adviſe you, therefore, to make trial of this method without loſs of time. Do the like in your cow-yards—ſpread a thick layer of earth there, gather all the litter and rubbiſh, weeds, leaves and ſtraw, that you can, and let the cattle tread it into the maſs; if it ſhould get hard trodden, ſtir it with an iron bar, or turn it up to the air ſeveral times in the ſummer with a plough. A diligent farmer will be ſurpriſed at the quantity of his manure, and a ſkilful one will not be at a loſs for methods to improve the ſtrength of it. It will be his own fault if the compoſt is inferior in ſtrength to dung which is unmixed with earth or mud. This compoſt will improve by lying in heaps, expoſed to the froſts of the winter. Spread on graſs land, it makes fine crops—and indeed it anſwers every purpoſe of dung.

Our farms will certainly grow worſe, unleſs we try to increaſe their fertility by compoſts and artificial manure. Inſtead of wearing our lands out, and ſpoiling the earth we live on, it is time to turn our attention to the important ſubject of manure, after the example of England, where huſbandry is greatly encouraged. My own experience has taught me that we may get better crops, while the fruitfulneſs of our grounds ſhall be made to advance from year to year.

You ſee, gentlemen, that I endeavor to contribute my mite to the benefit of the club. No member wiſhes it ſucceſs more heartily. God proſper the plough, is the daily prayer of your humble ſervant,

PETER THRIFT.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. JACKSON

SAID, that having been the perſon who brought forward the conſtitutional objection againſt the bill, he thought himſelf bound to notice the anſwers which had been offered to that objection. Newſpaper authorities, ſaid he, have been alluded to, and their ſilence on the ſubject, conſidered as indicating the approbation of the people—he would meet the gentlemen on that ground—and tho he did not conſider newſpapers as an authority to be depended on, yet if opinions thro' that channel were to be regarded, he would refer gentlemen to thoſe of this city—the expediency and conſtitutionality of the bill, has been called in queſtion by the newſpapers of this city.

The latitude contended for in conſtruing the conſtitution on this occaſion, he reprobated very fully: If the ſweeping clauſe, as it is called, extends to veſting Congreſs with ſuch powers, and *neceſſary* and *proper* means are an indiſpenſable implication in the ſenſe advanced by the advocates of the bill, we ſhall ſoon be in poſſeſſion of all poſſible powers, and the charter, under which we ſet, will be nothing but a name.

This bill will eſſentially interfere with the rights of the ſeparate States, for it is not denied, that they poſſeſs the power of inſtituting banks; but the propoſed corporation will eclipſe the bank of North America, and contravene the intereſts of the individuals concerned in it.

He then noticed the ſeveral arguments drawn from the doctrine of implication; the right to incorporate a national bank has been deduced from the power to raiſe armies—but he preſumed, it would not be contended that this is a bill to provide for the national defence. Nor could ſuch a power in his opinion be derived from the right to borrow money. It has been aſked, what the United States could do with the ſurplus of their revenue, without the convenience of a bank, in which to depoſit it with advantage? For his part, though he wiſhed to anticipate pleaſing occurrences, he did not look forward to the time when the general government would have this ſuperabundance at its diſpoſal.

The right of Congreſs to purchaſe and hold lands, has been urged to prove that they can transfer this power—but the general government is expreſsly reſtricted in the exerciſe of this power; the conſent of the particular State to the purchaſe for particular purpoſes only, is requiſite; theſe purpoſes are deſignated, ſuch as building light houſes, erecting arſenals, &c.

It has been ſaid that banks may exiſt without a charter, but that this incorporation is neceſſary in order that it may have a hold on the government: Mr. Jackſon ſtrongly reprobated this idea—he was, he ſaid, aſtoniſhed to hear ſuch a declaration, and hoped that ſuch ideas would prevent a majority of the houſe from paſſing a bill that would thus eſtabliſh a perpetual monopoly; we have (ſaid he) I believe, a perpetual debt—I hope we ſhall not make a perpetual corporation. What was it drove our forefathers to this country? Was it not the eccleſiaſtical corporations, and perpetual monopolies of England and Scotland? Shall we ſuffer the ſame evils to exiſt in this country, inſtead of taking every poſſible method to encourage the encreaſe of emigrants to ſettle among us? For if we eſtabliſh the precedent now before us, there is no ſaying where it ſhall ſtop.

The power to regulate trade is ſaid to involve this, as a neceſſary means, but the powers conſequent on this expreſs power, are ſpecified—ſuch as regulating light-houſes, ſhips, harbors, &c. It has been ſaid that Congreſs has borrowed money; this ſhews that there is no neceſſity of inſtituting any new bank, thoſe already eſtabliſhed having been found ſufficient for the purpoſe. He denied the right of Congreſs to eſtabliſh banks at the permanent ſeat of government, or on thoſe ſand heaps mentioned yeſterday;—for if they ſhould, they could not force the circulation of their paper one inch beyond the limits of thoſe places. But it is ſaid, if Congreſs can eſtabliſh banks in thoſe ſituations, the queſtion becomes a queſtion of place and not of principle,—from hence it is inferred that the power may be exerciſed in any other part of the United States;—this appeared to him to involve a very dangerous conſtruction of the powers veſted in the general government.

Adverting to the powers of Congreſs in reſpect to the finances of the union, he obſerved that thoſe powers did not warrant the adoption of whatever meaſures they thought proper: the conſtitution has reſtricted the exerciſe of thoſe fiſcal powers,—Congreſs cannot lay a poll tax, nor impoſe duties on exports,—yet theſe undoubtedly relate to the finances.

The power exerciſed in reſpect to the Weſtern Territory, he obſerved, had reference to property already belonging to the United States; it does not refer to property to be purchaſed, nor does it authoriſe the purchaſe of any additional property,—beſides, the powers are expreſs and definite, and the exerciſe of them in making needful rules and regulations in the government of that territory, does not interfere with the rights of any of the reſpective States.

Mr. Jackſon then denied the neceſſity of the propoſed inſtitution,—and, noticing the obſervation of Mr. Ames, that it was dangerous on matters of importance not to give an opinion, obſerved, that he could conceive of no danger that would reſult from poſtoning that conſtruction of the conſtitution now contended for, to ſome future Congreſs, who, when the neceſſity of a bank inſtitution ſhall be apparent, will be as competent to the deciſion as the preſent houſe. Alluding to the frequent repreſentations of the flouriſhing ſituation of the country, he inferred that this ſhews that the neceſſity of the propoſed inſtitution does not exiſt at the preſent time; why then ſhould we be anticipating for future generations? State banks he conſidered preferable to a national bank, as counterfeits can be detected in the States,—but if you eſtabliſh a national bank, the checks will be found only in the city of Philadelphia or Connogochegue. He paſſed an eulogium on the bank of Pennſylvania: the ſtockholders, ſaid he, are not ſpeculators; they have the ſolid coin depoſited in their vaults.

He adverted to the preamble and context of the conſtitution, and aſſerted that this context is to be interpreted by the general powers contained in the inſtrument; noticing the advantages which it had been ſaid would accrue to the United States from the bank. He aſked, is the United States going to commence ſtockjobbers?—The "general welfare," are the two words that are to involve and juſtify the aſſumption of every power. But what is this general welfare?—it is the welfare of Philadelphia, New York and Boſton; for as to the States of Georgia and New-Hampſhire, they may as well be out of the union for any advantages they will receive from the inſtitution. He reprobated the idea of the United States deriving any emolument from the bank, and more eſpecially, he reprobated the influence which it was deſigned the government ſhould enjoy by it. He ſaid the banks of Venice and Amſterdam were founded on different principles. In the famous bank of Venice, tho' government holds no ſhares, yet it has at command 5,000,000 ducats; but the United States were to be immediately concerned in theirs, and become ſtockjobbers. The bank of Amſterdam was under the entire direction of the Burgomaſters, who alone had the power of making bye-laws for its regulation: this power by the bill was given up by government, very improperly, he thought, and was to be exerciſed by the ſtock-holders. The French bank, he added, was firſt eſtabliſhed upon proper principles, and flouriſhed; but afterwards became a royal bank,—much paper was introduced, which deſtroyed the eſtabliſhment, and was near overſetting the government.

The facility of borrowing, he deprecated,—it will, ſaid he, involve the union in irretrievable debts: the facility of borrowing, is but another name for anticipation, which will in its effects deprive the government of the power to controul its revenues,—they will be mortgaged to the creditors of the government: let us beware of following the example of Great-Britain, in this reſpect. He ſaid, undue advantages had been taken in precipitating the meaſure, and the reaſonable propoſition reſpecting the State debts, is not admitted,—this I conſider as partial and unjuſt. A gentleman from Virginia has well obſerved, that we appear to be divided by a geographical line,—not a gentleman ſcarcely to the eaſtward of a certain line, is oppoſed to the bank, and where is the gentleman to the ſouthward that is for it. This ideal line will have a tendency to eſtabliſh a real difference. He added a few more obſervations, and concluded by urging a poſtponement, if any regard was to be had to the tranquility of the union.

HARTFORD, February 28.

The inhabitants of France are ſaid to be 25 millions, and their national debt about 200 millions ſterling. This ſum if divided equally amongſt them, will amount to 8l. a head.—Thoſe of Great-Britain are computed at 8 millions of inhabitants—their national debt to 300 millions ſterling: this equally divided among them, amounts to 37l. ſterling a head.—And thoſe of the United States, to about 3 million and a half of inhabitants—the national debt (including ſtate debts) about 18 millions ſterling. The ſum, equally divided, amounts to about 5l. ſterling a head.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States,

THURSDAY, *March* 3, 1791.

ON motion of Mr. Lawrance, Reſolved, That the conſideration of the amendment to the conſtitution propoſed to be made, reſpecting the judiciary, be deferred till the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and that one hundred copies thereof be printed for the uſe of the members of both Houſes.

AMENDMENT *to the* CONSTITUTION *of the* UNITED STATES, *laid on the Clerk's table by Mr.* Benſon, *to be propoſed by* CONGRESS *to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States.*

THAT the Congreſs ſhall, either by declaring the ſuperior or ſupreme common law-court of the ſtate to be the court, or by creating a new court for the purpoſe, eſtabliſh a *General Judicial Court* in each ſtate, the judges whereof ſhall hold their commiſſions during good behaviour, and without any other limitation whatſoever, and ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by the ſtate, and ſhall receive their compenſations from the United States only; and the compenſations ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

The number of judges of the general judicial court in a ſtate, unleſs the ſame ſhould be altered by the conſent of the Congreſs and the legiſlature of the ſtate, ſhall be in the proportion of one judge for every persons in the ſtate, according to the enumeration for apportioning the repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates; but there ſhall always be at leaſt three judges in each ſtate.

The general judicial court ſhall, in all caſes to which the judicial power of the United States doth extend, have original juriſdiction, either excluſively or concurrently with other courts in the reſpective ſtates, and otherwiſe regulated as the Congreſs ſhall preſcribe; and, in caſes where the judicial power is reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates, as the legiſlature of each ſtate ſhall preſcribe; but ſhall have, and excluſively, *immediate* appellate juriſdiction, in all caſes, from every other court within the ſtate, under ſuch limitations, exceptions and regulations, however, as ſhall be made with the conſent of the Congreſs, and the legiſlature of the ſtate: there may, notwithſtanding, be in each ſtate a court of appeals or errors in the laſt reſort, under the authority of the ſtate, from the general judicial court, in caſes and on queſtions only, where the ſupreme court of the United States hath not appellate juriſdiction from the general judicial court.

The Congreſs may provide that the judges of the general judicial court ſhall hold circuit courts within the ſtate; and the legiſlature of the ſtate may, in addition to the times and places to be aſſigned by the Congreſs, for holding the general judicial court or the circuit courts, aſſign other times and places.

The Congreſs may determine the number of judges which ſhall be a quorum to hold a general judicial court, or a circuit court, in each reſpective ſtate.

The Congreſs may, in the caſes to which the judicial power of the United States doth extend, and the legiſlature of the ſtate may, in the other caſes, regulate the fees and proceedings in the ſeveral courts, and the juriſdiction of the circuit courts, within the ſtate.

The miniſterial officers of the general judicial court ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned in ſuch manner as the legiſlature of the ſtate ſhall preſcribe.

All writs, iſſuing out of the general judicial court, ſhall be in the name of *the judges* thereof.

The judges of the general judicial court may be impeached, by the houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, and alſo by the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature.

The impeachment ſhall not be tried by the Senate of the United States, or by any judicature under the authority of the ſtate, but the Congreſs ſhall, by law, eſtabliſh a court to be held in each ſtate, for the trial of ſuch impeachments, to conſiſt only of Senators of the United States, judges of the ſupreme court of the United States, and judges of general judicial courts—The trial ſhall be in the ſtate where the perſon impeached ſhall reſide, and every law, deſignating the judges of a court for the trial of impeachments, ſhall be paſſed previous to the impeachment, and the deſignation ſhall be, not by naming the perſons, but by deſcribing the offices, the perſons in which offices for the time being, and elected or appointed previous to the impeachment, ſhall be the judges; and no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the judges preſent.

Judgments by the courts ſo to be eſtabliſhed for the trial of impeachments, ſhall not extend further than is provided by the conſtitution of the United States, in caſes of impeachments, and the party, nevertheleſs, to be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment according to law.

In every ſtate where the Congreſs ſhall declare the ſuperior or ſupreme common law court, to be the general *judicial court*, the judges ſhall, by

force of their appointments as judges of the ſuperior or ſupreme common law-court, become judges of the ſuperior or ſupreme common law-court: And all the powers and duties of the judges of the ſuperior or ſupreme common law-court, either by the conſtitution or the laws of the ſtate, ſhall devolve on the judges of the general judicial court.

If on the eſtabliſhment of the general judicial courts the Congreſs ſhall deem proper to diſcontinue any of the diſtrict courts of the United States —the judges of the courts ſo diſcontinued ſhall, thereupon, by force of their appointments as diſtrict judges, become judges of the general judicial courts in the reſpective ſtates, and ſhall continue to receive their compenſations as theretofore eſtabliſhed.

The judges of the ſupreme or ſuperior common law-courts, and the diſtrict judges may, on the firſt eſtabliſhment of the general judicial courts, become judges thereof, notwithſtanding the limitation of the number of the judges of the general judicial courts in the reſpective ſtates, but as vancancies happened they ſhall not afterwards be filled up beyond the number limited.

For avoiding of doubts, it is declared, that all officers, as well miniſterial as judicial, in the *adminiſtration of juſtice* under the authority of a ſtate, ſhall alſo be held to execute their reſpective offices, for carrying into effect the laws of the United States, and, in addition to the duties aſſigned to them by the laws of the ſtate, the Congreſs may aſſign to them ſuch farther duties as they ſhall deem proper for that purpoſe.

KINGSTON, Dec. 29.

By the arrival of the Betſey yeſterday evening from London, we learn, that there were 64 pendants flying at Spithead, of which fifty ſail were of the line, and had in all 50,000 ſeamen on board.

The ſudden appearance of peace had occaſioned great murmur in the kingdom, which it is feared would encreaſe until the meeting of parliament, when it was hoped their expectations would be ſatisfied in reſpect to the advantages the nation might reap from the ſuppoſed conceſſion on the part of Spain.

Every corner of the ſtreets in London, and out ports, as well as all turn pikes on the poſt roads had hand-bills poſted up with the inſcription—

"NO WAR! NO PITT!"

None of the ſhips of war were ordered to be paid off, nor was it expected they would, until a full explanation was obtained and ample ſecurity given for the performance of ſuch compenſation as Spain might offer to Great-Britain.

The general voice, when the Betſey ſailed, ſeemed to pay very little regard to the tenor of the convention; the clamour ſets forth, that Great-Britain has been abuſed for ſix months paſt, with ſuch trifling promiſes, as appear derogatory on the part of England, to pay any regard to them, as in the end miniſtry may be duped.—

Jan. 1. By the late arrivals, we learn, that ſo hurt are a number of people in and about London, in conſequence of the convention with Spain, that bonfires have been made, and the miniſter burnt in effigy.

Among other queſtions put into the mouth of John Bull, by the hirelings of oppoſition, is this; —If we don't go to war, pray why have we been at all this enormous expence? The reply to this is obvious! Don't form your judgment until you are maſter of both ſides of the queſtion. Hear what the miniſter has to ſay. He has ſince the year 1782, conducted himſelf to your fulleſt ſatisfaction, and there can be no doubt of his juſtifying the line of conduct he has taken in the moſt ample manner.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

Extract of a letter from General M'Gillivray, dated Little Tallaſee, 12th December, 1790, to a gentleman in this city.

"On my arrival here I found that the Cuſſitahs had conducted themſelves in a very proper manner reſpecting the affair of ſatisfaction for one of their men murdered in our abſence; and which we had heard of when with you. Inſtead of ruſhing to revenge, as is their uſual cuſtom, they demanded ſatisfaction in form—and agreed to wait four months for it. At the expiration of that time, the Cuſſitahs were informed from good authority, that the murderers in defiance of the laws, were protected by an armed banditti, and a fortnight after our return having the ſame confirmed, the Bird Tail King diſpatched four young warriors to take ſatisfaction, which they did in killing a young lad on the frontier, and this has fully ſatisfied them, and the Georgians do not complain; ſo this ſtorm is blown over, and God only knows how long the preſent calm will laſt. I will perhaps, be not credited when I obſerve, that the upper Georgians never will ſuffer ſatisfaction to be given for killing an Indian; and, indeed, every month affords inſtances of felons among them being reſcued from juſtice, when condemned for the moſt atrocious offences."

Every perſon that but tranſiently peruſes the newſ-papers of this and other countries, cannot but obſerve with regret, the conſiderable number of lives loſt every year, either from inexperience or careleſſneſs in handling and playing with guns, upon a ſuppoſition that they are not loaded. Perhaps the ſuperſtitious idea of a certain farmer of my acquaintance, in a neighbouring ſtate, might be forgiven for the ſake of the beneficial effects of an opinion peculiar to himſelf, and which he conſtantly inculcates upon his children, that "the devil takes frequent opportunities to load empty guns." Whenever any of his ſons [tho' men grown] takes down a fowling piece from the hooks, he immediately cautions them to "be very careful in handling it." "Father" ſays one of them "I myſelf diſcharged, or drew off the load, no longer ago than yeſterday, and not a ſoul has touched the gun ſince." "No matter!" replies the old man "put down the ram-rod, and ſee whether the devil has not loaded her in the night!"

Warn'd by experience, always think the worſt,
Nor in the hour of ſport to memory truſt;
Not brib'd by frolic, or deceiv'd by fun,
With helliſh ſpite to every mother's ſon,
One half the time, old Satan loads the gun.

[*N. Y. D. Adv.*]

BOSTON, Feb. 21.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated Dec. 30. to the printers.

"My laſt letter to you contained ſome account of the inſurrection here—and the character of the chief of the rebels. The exertions of the volunteers of this place, and the adjacent country, ſoon put an end to the troubles, and Oge with his officers were obliged to fly.—They were however ſhortly after taken, put in irons, and kept in cloſe confinement. A king's veſſel was ſent after him, from this place, and he was brought to town yeſterday, together with 24 of the chiefs. With reſpect to taking their lives, there are various opinions. Some ſay he was juſt in endeavoring to obtain for himſelf, and his followers, the equal rights and privileges of citizens, tho they are Mulattoes—and of this opinion is he himſelf, with this addition, that he has the decree of the National Aſſembly in favor of his cauſe—which is, a ſeat in the aſſemblies of theſe colonies. How it will fare with him, is not eaſy for me to conjecture.—The Aſſembly of this diſtrict have debated, and continue to debate on the ſubject. When they have done, and the buſineſs finiſhed, I will endeavor to ſend you an account."

SALEM, Feb. 22.

The Legiſlature of New-Hampſhire, now in ſeſſion, has raiſed the ſalaries of the Judges of the Superior Court of that State—reviſed the old Province Laws, and inſtituted a Medical Society.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 16.

Laſt Saturday afternoon, a cloſe ſley, with one perſon in it, paſſing over Church hill, in this town, was, by means of the ſmooth ice on the declivity of the hill, precipitated over the brink, where the fall is ſeventeen feet and nine inches perpendicular; the ſley was daſhed to pieces at the foot of the rock, the perſon eſcaped unhurt; the horſe falling into the river, was diſengaged from the harneſs, and ſwam to a diſtant ſhore apparently uninjured.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MR. BROWN,

IN your paper of the 5th of February laſt, under the Hartford head, a variety of remarks are made by a correſpondent, upon General Harmar's letter to the Secretary at War, and alſo upon his orders to the troops during the late expedition into the Indian territories, which, to ſay the beſt I can of them, appear to me very uncandid indeed, preſuming that the correſpondent was not himſelf on the expedition, and therefore muſt be ignorant of the real circumſtances attending it.

He (the correſpondent) aſks, after making ſome animadverſions upon the General's conduct, to which I ſhall not at preſent reply, "Will not the continuance of ſuch a man at the head of the troops, weaken our confidence in appointments? or will men enliſt under an officer who is capable of making ſuch a puerile communication to the public?"

To the firſt queſtion which, by the by, I never expected would have been aſked reſpecting that officer, well knowing his worth and real character, I give this anſwer—It is my ſincere belief that the Preſident of the United States hath it not in his power to make an appointment of any military officer, of equal rank with the General, in whom greater confidence ought to be placed; under this idea, the confidence of the public in ſuch appointments, cannot be leſſened nor weakened, nor can they entertain a wiſh to diſplace ſuch an able officer from his preſent command.

As to the ſecond, my reply is, that very few during the late glorious revolution, recruited and brought into the field ſo many brave and able bodied ſoldiers as he did, however "puerile his communications" might at that time or ſince have been, and I am bold enough to aſſure the public, that men and brave men too, will ſtill enliſt under him

As a brave and diſciplined officer, as a genuine unadulterated patriot through the moſt gloomy periods, I beg leave to repreſent him. Let the inhoſpitable borders of lakes George and Champlain, the Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, all teſtify his diſcipline, his gallantry and his love of freedom. Let his conduct as one of the inſpectors of the late American army, under the worthy Baron Steuben, and his uniform and ſteady exertions to the Southward during a tedious and very unpromiſing campaign, let his patience under fatigue and danger at York-Town, where a whole Britiſh army was captured; and laſtly, let our late glorious Commander in Chief, now the beloved Preſident of the United States, bear witneſs of his punctuality and accuracy in duty and his ardent deſire of ever filling the poſts of danger and of honor. Ye brave Americans, ye worthy officers, companions of his toils and dangers! I aſk you why ſhould his name be thus traduced, and that too, even without the ſpecious formality of a trial?

Will you deſtroy your General, in imitation of barbarous Rome who threw him that ſaved the Capitol, from the Tarpæian rock, merely becauſe he was defamed! Or will you like more modern times, calumniate and finally deſtroy, as was the innocent Byng, without a fair hearing? Or will you, to illuſtrate my meaning with a ſtill more recent example, baniſh him from your affections as the intrepid Hero of France, Count de Graſſ, was for a time baniſhed from an ungrateful Court, becauſe he was not ſo fortunate as the *nation hoped and expected! virtue, honor and humanity recoil and forbid the idea.

"Hear before you condemn, convict before you execute."

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

**N. B. Be it remembered——That the nation neither hoped nor expected from the late expedition more than General Harmar performed, having fully executed his orders, although the buſineſs was unfortunately attended with the loſs of ſome brave officers and men.*

Philadelphia, March 12.

We hear that the Preſident of the United States will commence his tour to the ſouthward on Monday next.

The Directors of the Bank of North-America, have agreed to receive at the Bank, the "intereſt on the funded debt of the United States, which is payable in the State of Pennſylvania, for the uſe of all ſuch perſons as may think proper to lodge the neceſſary powers for that purpoſe."

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON's *Reſignation.*

PHILADELPHIA *March 4th*, 1791.

SIR,

THE ſtate of my health, the ſituation of my affairs, and my time of life, render it very inconvenient for me longer to attend Congreſs.—I therefore reſign my ſeat, as a Senator from the ſtate of Connecticut, and requeſt that proper notice thereof may be given to the Legiſlature of ſaid ſtate, that they may ſupply the vacancy.—I have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect and eſteem, Sir,

Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
WM. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

By accounts from St. Euſtatia, the following veſſels were lying in that Road on the 1ſt February.

Ship	Eleven Sons,	W. M'Fenter,	Portſmouth, [N. England.
Brig	Glaſgow,	H. Hammen,	Baltimore,
Do.	Peggy,	I. Hearſon,	Ditto.
Do.	Friendſhip,	I. Tillinghaſt,	Rhode-Iſland,
Schooner	Betſey,	T. Jervis,	N. Carolina,
Ditto	Woolwidge,	Ed. Dilence,	Kennebunk,
Ditto	America,	Joſ. Noble,	Portſmouth, N.E.
Ditto	Mary,	Reuben Sawyer,	Demerara,
Ditto	Dear,	W. Bullock,	Martinique,
Sloop	Peggy,	E. Sherden,	S. Carolina,
Do.	Polly,	Jonas Brown,	Teneriffe,
Do.	Experiment,	Tho. Small,	Boſton,
Do.	Federal,	Joſ. Allen,	Rhode-Iſland,
Do.	Polly,	W. Arthur,	Martinique,
Do.	Jane,	J. W. Woodruff,	Baltimore.

The laſt mentioned veſſel belonged to Baltimore, but was piratically taken at Martinique, and veſſel and cargo condemned by Monſ. De Riviere. The Captain and crew ſent to priſon, where they had laid twelve days, when theſe accounts left 'Statia.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	Amſterdam Packet,	Norris,	Amſterdam
	Active,	Kennedy,	———
Brig	Roſe,	Fergulon,	Halliſax
Sch.	Betſey,	Allen,	Port-au-Prince
	Sally,	Norris,	New-York
Sloop	Hope,	Ford,	ditto.
	Maria,	Morriſon,	Virginia
	Swallow,	Gifford,	Aux-Cayes
	Betſey,	Atkins,	Cape-Francois
	New-York Packet,	Bailey,	New-York
Brig	Active,	Lawler,	Bourdeaux, 40 days.

PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	16/11	17/.	pr. £	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/.			45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9/.		45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates		15/9	78¾	do.
Indents		9/.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/6	13/.		

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ Reſpecting the numerous complaints received, on the failure of the *Gazette of the United States*, the Editor would inform his ſubſcribers, that ſince the firſt of January laſt, the Mail has been carried from this city to Baltimore, on *horſe-back*; and lately the road to New-York has been ſo bad, that the ſame regulation has been adopted on that route: The mercantile intereſt being conſidered as the principal ſupport of the Poſt-Office, its accommodation, in expediting the Mail, has given riſe to this arrangement—Meantime the Stages, Eaſt and South, have plied as uſual; and the Papers deſtined to Baltimore, and the ſouthward of that City, have been regularly and punctually diſpatched by *them*: The badneſs of the roads to the eaſtward, has ſometimes prevented the Stage from this city, reaching Powles'-Hook, in ſeaſon, to have the papers taken by the Stage bound to Boſton: The public diſpatches frequently occupy the greateſt part of the Mail-Portmanteaus, and the impoſſibility of tranſporting on *horſe-back*, thoſe of a ſufficient ſize to contain the letters, public diſpatches, and the *newspapers*, all at the ſame time, often occaſions the detention of the *latter* at the poſt-office, for many days, after they are left there to be tranſmitted.

The foregoing are the only reaſons that the Editor can aſſign for the recent diſappointments, having never failed in a ſingle inſtance to have the Papers prepared in ſeaſon.

As the original deſign of this publication was to diffuſe information to all parts of the Union from the ſeat of government, as from a common centre, and the paper has received very general approbation, and a more extenſive circulation than perhaps any other Newspaper ever publiſhed in America—the Editor hopes the preſent interruption will be ſo momentary, as not to exhauſt the patience of his ſubſcribers.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT giving effect to the Laws of the United States within the State of Vermont.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March next, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, ought to have, and shall have, the same force and effect within the State of Vermont, as elsewhere within the United States.

And to the end that the act, intituled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," may be duly administered within the said State of Vermont.

Be it further enacted, That the said State shall be one district, to be denominated Vermont-District; and there shall be a district court therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside within the said district, and be called a district judge, and shall hold annually four sessions; the first to commence on the first Monday in May next, and the three other sessions progressively on the like Monday of every third calendar month afterwards. The said district court shall be held alternately at the towns of Rutland and Windsor, beginning at the first.

And be it further enacted, That the said district shall be, and the same hereby is annexed to the eastern circuit. And there shall be held annually in the said district one circuit court; the first session shall commence on the seventeenth day of June next, and the subsequent sessions on the like day of June afterwards, except when any of the said days shall happen on a Sunday, and then the session shall commence on the day following; and the said sessions of the said circuit courts shall be held at the town of Bennington.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district court the yearly compensation of eight hundred dollars, to commence from the time of his appointment, and to be paid quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That all the regulations, provisions, directions, authorities, penalties, and other matters whatsoever (except as herein afterwards is expressly provided) contained and expressed in and by the act, intituled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," shall have the same force and effect within the said State of Vermont, as if the same were, in relation thereto, repeated and re-enacted in and by this present act.

And be it further enacted, That the enumeration of the inhabitants of the said State shall commence on the first Monday of April next, and shall close within five calendar months thereafter.

And be it further enacted, That the marshal of the district of Vermont shall receive in full compensation for all the duties and services confided to, and enjoined upon him and by this act in taking the enumeration aforesaid, two hundred dollars.

And that the act, entituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels," may be carried into effect in the said State of Vermont.

Be it further enacted, That for the due collection of the said duties, there shall be in the said State of Vermont one district; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Allburgh on Lake Champlain, which shall be the only port of entry or delivery within the said district, of any goods, wares or merchandize, not the growth or manufacture of the United States.

Provided nevertheless, That the exception contained in the sixty-ninth section of the act last above mentioned, relative to the district of Louisville, shall be and is hereby extended to the said port of Allburgh.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH SECOND, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to the National Assembly of France the peculiar sensibility of Congress to the tribute paid to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, by the enlightened and free representatives of a great nation, in their decree of the 11th of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH SECOND, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT relative to the Rix-Dollar of Denmark.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," as hath rated the rix-dollar of Denmark at one hundred cents, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that this repeal shall be deemed to operate in respect to all duties which have already arisen or accrued, as well as to such as shall hereafter arise or accrue.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State*

Virginia, Culpeper County, 25th Jan. 1791.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

THE PLANTATION, where-

on he resides, laying on both sides the Carolina road, in the great fork of Rappahanock river, 36 miles from the town of Dumfries, 30 from Fredericksburg, and 28 from Falmouth; in a most healthy part of the country:—Consisting of 2,000 acres—half cleared, and in good fence, well adapted for farming and grazing—the soil is good, lays well, abounding with many excellent springs and streams of water, so dispersed as to afford great opportunity of making watered meadow of the first quality, perhaps more than 300 acres—of which 120, in one body, is already in grass, and all watered and drained at pleasure by a number of ditches, for that purpose, passing through the whole. Orchards of about 2000 bearing apple trees—near as many peach trees, and a variety of most other kinds of fruit, natural to the climate. A good dwelling house, the situation whereof is remarkably beautiful and pleasant; and many other valuable improvements of divers kinds.

And one other Plantation about 5 miles nearer said towns, consisting of about 1500 acres, on which is good merchant, grist, and saw mills, where nature, labour and art, have fully conspired to render them compleie; a large constant stream, on which they stand, affords them water in great abundance; convenient thereto is a kiln end house, for drying corn, a bake house, a dwelling house and several other improvements mostly new; about 300 acres of the lands are in cultivation, very good in quality; the other part thin soil, but abounding with timber, is an inexhaustable source for the saw-mill.

Also several detached tracts within said county, of about 2, 3, and 400 acres each, and though not of so fertile a soil, their vicinity to the towns render them valuable, on some of them there are small improvements, and the lands so situated, that they can easily be made convenient little farms.

The whole or any part of the abovementioned possessions will be disposed of, on very reasonable terms---a small proportion in ready money, for the balance, the payments will be made entirely to accommodate the convenience of the purchasers, who may be supplied on the same terms, with all kinds of stock, work horses, oxen, &c. &c. &c. by JOHN STRODE. [t. f.]

This day is published,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, in FRONT-STREET,

The American Museum,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1791.

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INDIA SALES, at Salem.

At the STORE of
ELIAS HASKETT DERBY, Esq.
On TUESDAY the 5th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will commence the sale, by AUCTION, of the

Cargo of the Brig HENRY,

Lately arrived from BENGAL, MADRAS, and ISLE of FRANCE; Consisting of a large and valuable assortment of

INDIA GOODS.

As follows—viz.

BAFTAS, Sannas, and Cassas, } White Cloths, proper for Shirting, or Sheeting.
Dureas—or striped Muslins.
Durea Chintz, or painted striped do.
Chintz, a great variety.
Striped Cottons,
Jagrenant Muslins.
Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs.
Ginghams,
Blue Cotton Handkerchiefs.
} *Bengal.*

Long Cloths, of a superior quality, suitable for shirting.
Madras Patches, beautifully figured.
Camboys, or blue and white striped Cottons.
Moreas, or plain white Cloths.
Madras Cambricks.
Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, with borders.
Book Muslins.
Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, a great variety.
} *Madras.*

A quantity of China Silk Handkerchiefs.
A quantity of Ostrich Feathers.
Surat Cotton, 23 bales.
Indigo, of the Isle of France, of a superior quality.
An assortment of fine Wines of the Cape of Good Hope.
Raisins of do.
A quantity of India Shirts and Trowsers, for Sailors' wear.

To the above will be added, a great variety of other Goods, *which are not enumerated. Also,*

100 Casks Raisins,
75 Chests Bohea Tea,
30 Ditto Hyson,
30 ditto Souchong,
} of the best qualities.

The Goods may be viewed a few days previous to the sale.

W. P BARTLETT and CO. *Auctioneers.*

Salem, Feb. 21, 1791.

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

MARCH 11.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	6½d	
Allum, English,	pr. cwt.	35s	
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d	
Ashes, pot,	per ton,	37l 10s	40l
Arrack	pr. gall.	10s	12s 6d
Brandy, common,		5s	
——Cogniac		8s	4d
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l	a 16l
Bricks	pr. M	30s	
Bread, ship	pr. cwt.	19s	6
Ditto, pilot		35s	
Ditto, small water		45s	48s
Beer, American, in bot.		8s	4d
pr. doz.			
—— pr. bbl.		36s	
BOARDS: Oak	pr. M feet,	4l 10s	4l 18s
BOARDS: Merch. pine		4l 10s	4l 15s
BOARDS: Sap, do.		2l: 7s	6d 3l
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.		2l 5s	2l 10s
BOARDS: Cedar		4l	4l 5s

The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s pr M.

Brimstone in rolls	pr. cwt.	24s	
BEEF: Irish	pr. bbl.	55s	60s
BEEF: Boston		55s	
BEEF: Country		45s	
Butter	pr. lb.	10d	12d
——in kegs		10d	
Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s	2s6d
Chocolate	pr. lb.	11d	
Coal	pr. bushel	1s	8d
Coffee	pr. lb.	1s	2d
Cinnamon		18s	20s
Cassia		5s	
Cheese, English		1s	3d
——— Country		6d	7½d
CANDLES: Sper.	pr. lb.	3s 3d	3s6d
CANDLES: Wax		3s	
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax		1s	2d
CANDLES: Mould, tallow		11d	12d
CANDLES: Dipped		10d	
Cotton		1s 4d	1s 8d
Currants		1s6	2s
Cloves		9s	
Copperas	pr. cwt.	15s	17s6d
Cordage		60s	62s6d
Cocoa		62s6d	67s6d
Duck, Russia,	pr. piece	85s	90s
——Ravens		67s	72s 6d
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	42s	
——Common,		40s	
——Bur middlings,	best	34s	
——Middlings		32s	
——Ship-stuff	pr. cwt.	12s	14s
Flax	pr. lb.	8d	9d
Fustic	pr. ton,	135s	150s
Feathers	pr. lb.	2s	8d
Flaxseed	pr. bush.	5s	
Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l 10s	8l
Ginger, white race		52s	6d
Ditto, common		50s	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9d	
Ginseng,		2s	
Gunpowder, cannon,	pr.	30s	
quarter cask,			
Ditto, fine glazed		37s	6d
Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	5s	6d
Do.	pr. case,	30s	33s
GRAIN: Wheat	pr. bush	7s	6d 8s
GRAIN: Rye		5s	
GRAIN: Oats		1s	8d 2s6d
GRAIN: Indian corn		2s	6d 3s
GRAIN: Barley		4s	9d
GRAIN: ——Best shelled		20s	
GRAIN: Buckwheat		2s	6
Hams	pr. lb.	7d	8d
Hemp,	pr. ton,	50l	56l
Hogshead hoops,	pr. M	5l	6l
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	20s	
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d	10d
Hops		2s 3d	2s 6d
Indigo, French,		7s	6d 12s
———Carolina		4s	7s 6d
Irons, sad	pr. cwt.	56s	
IRON: Castings		22s	6d 30s
IRON: Bar	pr. ton,	29l	30l
IRON: Pig		10l	
IRON: Sheet		60l	65l
IRON: Nail rods		36l	
Junk,	pr. cwt.	27s	35s
Lard, hogs		9d	10d
Lead in pigs		40s	42s 6d
——in bars		45s	50s
Lead, white		80s	85s
——red		45s	
Leather, soal	pr. lb.	1s 2d	1s 4d
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s	45s
Logwood		7l 5s	8l
Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	10s	
——Rye		28s	
Mackarel, best		63s	
———Common		30s	58s 6d
Mace	pr. lb.	70s	
Mustard		2s	4d
Madder, best		15d	18d
Molasses	pr. gall.	2s	8d
Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	13s	
Mast spars		6s	
Mahogany		8d	12d
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	60s	75s
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d	8½d 9d
OIL: Linseed,	pr. gall.	3s	6d
OIL: Train		1s	10d 2s
OIL: Spermaceti		3s	7d
OIL: Whale		1s	10d 2s
OIL: Olive		6s	6d
OIL: Ditto	pr. case	28s	30s
OIL: Best sweet in flasks,	pr. box,	52s	6d 60s
OIL: —baskets 12 bottles		28s	
Oak timber	pr. ton	40s	
Porter in casks,	pr. gall.	2s	
——London,	pr. doz.	12s	6d 15s
Porter, American	pr. doz.	12s	
Pitch,	pr. bbl.	20s	
Pork, Burlington,		77s	6d
——Lower county		70s	85s
——Carolina		60s	
Peas, Albany		7s 6d	8s 4d
Pepper,	pr. lb.	2s	9d
Pimento		1s	2d
Rice	pr. cwt.	22s	
Rosin	pr. bbl.	25s	
Raisins, best,	pr. keg	55s	
Ditto	pr. jar	32s	
Ditto	pr. box	35s	
RUM: Jamaica	pr. gall.	5s	6d
RUM: Antigua		5s	
RUM: Windward		4s	4d
RUM: Barbadoes		4s	4s 4d
RUM: Country, N. E.		3s	3s 1d
RUM: Taffia		2s 4d	2s 6d
Saffafras	pr. ton	45s	60s
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	4l	10s
Sulphur, flour		40s	41s
Shot		50s	
STEEL: German	pr. cwt.	60s	70s
STEEL: English, blistered		82s	6d
STEEL: American	pr. ton	40l	45l
STEEL: Crowley's	pr. fag.	4l	10s
Snake root	pr. lb.	1s 6d	2s8d
Soap, Common		5d	6d
——Brown		6d	
——Castile		8d	9d
Starch		6d	
Snuff		1s6d	2s4d 3s6d
Spermaceti, refined,		3s	
Sail Cloth, English,	pr. yard,	1s6d	2s2d
———Boston, No. I.		2s	3d
——— No. II.		2s	2d
——Russia sheeting,	pr. p.	90s	
SUGAR: Lump,	pr. lb.	1s	5d
SUGAR: Loaf, single refined		1s	6d
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.		1s	10½d
SUGAR: Havannah, white		11d	
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,		8d	10d
SUGAR: Muscovada,	pr. cwt.	75s	
Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	4s	
SALT: Allum	pr. bush.	2s	2s 3d
SALT: Liverpool		2s	
SALT: Cadiz		1s	10½d
SALT: Lisbon		2s	4d 2s6d
Ship build. W. O. frames		90s	
p. ton,		100s	
Do. LO. & red C. do.		6l	6l 5s
Shingles, short,	p. M.	15s	20s
———long dressed		90s	100s
Scantling, heart,		90s	150s
———Sap		42s	45s
STAVES: Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	12l	
STAVES: W. O. hogshead		7l	5s
STAVES: R. O. do.		5l	5s
STAVES: Leogan		5l	15s
STAVES: Barrel		4l	15s
STAVES: Heading		8l	10s
SKINS: Otter, best	pr. piece	30s	
SKINS: Minks		1s6d	3s
SKINS: Fox, grey		2s	6d 6s
SKINS: ——red		4s	8s
SKINS: Martins		3s	
SKINS: Fishers		2s6d	5s
SKINS: Bears		12s	6d 25s
SKINS: Racoons		2s	4s
SKINS: Musk-rats		9d	1s 6d
SKINS: Beaver,	pr. lb.	5s	10s
SKINS: Deer, in hair		1s6d	2s3d
Tar, N. Jersey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	9s	
——Carolina,	32 gall.	13s	6d
Turpentine		20s	22s 6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new best		32s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———inferior		23s	25s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———old		35s	38s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock		22s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland		40s	60s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark		20s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf		20s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eastern-shore		15s	16s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new		23s	25s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———old		30s	
TEAS: Hyson	pr. lb.	7s	8s 4d
TEAS: Hyson skin,		4s	4s 6d
TEAS: Souchong, best		7s	6d 8s
TEAS: Congo,		3s	4d 3s 9d
TEAS: Bohea,		2s	6d
Tallow, refined		8½d	
Tin	pr. box,	67s	6d
Verdigrease	pr. lb.	4s	4s 6d
Vermillion,		11s	3d
Varnish,		2s	2s 3d
WINE: Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l	80l
WINE: Lisbon		38l	
WINE: Teneriffe		22l	10s 24l
WINE: Fayal	pr. gall.	3s	1d 3s 3d
WINE: Port	pr. pipe	39l	42l
WINE: Ditto	pr. gall.	7s	
WINE: Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s	
WINE: Claret		30s	45s
WINE: Sherry	pr. gall.	6s	9d 9s
WINE: Malaga		4s	6s
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	22d	
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	2s	3d
———short,	pr. lb.	1s	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 days,	71
Ditto	60 days	72½
Ditto	30 days	74
Amsterdam,	60 days,	
	pr. guilder,	2s11 3s
	30 days	3s 1d
France,	60 days, pr. 5 liv.	6s 8d
	30 days	6s 10d